

GALIGNANI  
MORIBUND!Anticipated Speedy Demise of the  
Ancient English Journal Pub-  
lished in Paris.

## A BUENOS AYREAN PLOT.

Conspiracy to Kill Off Leading Mem-  
bers of the Government.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Debates on the Newfoundland Question and on  
a Proposed Colonial Zollverein.[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]  
MADAME SE MEURT! MADAME EST MORTE!WHICH MEANS  
THE OLD GAL IS DYING! THE OLD GAL IS DEAD![BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE THE HERALD.]  
The HERALD's European edition publishes to-day  
the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—The Hansard re-  
organization committee have struck a snag.  
The scheme of reorganization that was to have  
been made public to-day did not appear. The  
managing director informed me that the plan  
was in writing, but not printed. This is  
rather amusing, as he showed me the  
circular yesterday, but refused to let me  
read it. There may be flaws even in the reor-  
ganization scheme. Of course the public can-  
not be deluded, and it is possible the old share-  
holders have grown tired of being done brown,  
and may be insisting upon reorganization on a  
solid basis. The Paris edition of the HERALD  
to-day contains the following under the head:

"MADAME SE MEURT! MADAME EST MORTE."  
We deeply regret to hear that Madame The Gal-  
ligani Messenger, *the Galignani Messenger*, is suffer-  
ing from a serious disease which has com-  
pletely prostrated her. Greatly as we  
should desire to reassure the friends of this  
estimable old lady, we cannot but accept the  
diagnosis of science and state with it that it  
appears all too probable that the venerable dame's  
vitality is ebbing fast. In fact, the latest bulletin  
issued by her medical attendants was to the effect  
that she would have some difficulty in passing the  
night, and that her demise is, at the most, but a  
question of a few days.

To her honor it can only be recorded by the  
writer of her obituary that the career of Madame  
The Galignani Messenger was distinguished by  
her devotion to the fine old crusts makers of a  
day that is now dead.

The Paris HERALD also prints the following  
letter from Nice, dated Sunday:

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

What is amiss with the *Galignani Messenger*? On  
asking for a copy at Galignani's shop here the  
manager tells me they do not keep it any longer  
and have no connection with the paper, but that I  
can procure it higher up the street at the general  
agency, who tell me that they have been appointed  
agents some days ago. What does it all mean?

Signed, AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Paris edition of the HERALD also pub-  
lishes the following squibs on the death of the  
old lady:

What is the matter with the *Galignani Messenger*,  
anyhow? It seems that the branch shop of the  
former owners of our respected speculator con-  
temporary at Nice no longer keep it for sale and  
disclaim any connection with the concern that  
bears the name of the founder of their house.  
What does it mean?

Poor old lady! Her eyes are growing dim—so  
dim that even with the help of an extra pair of  
telescopic lenses rimmed spectacles she cannot see at  
all clearly how she is to escape the throng of *hais-  
siers* and enjoy a decent funeral. *Madame se meurt!*  
*Madame est morte!*

*Madame se meurt! Madame est morte!* In another  
column will be found a letter from an Englishman  
at Nice asking what is the matter with our  
respected speculator and gossip contemporary, who,  
according to all accounts, is a *façade*.

## DISTURBED SOUTH AMERICA.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY IN  
BUENOS AYRES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 17, 1891.—A startling con-  
spiracy has been discovered here, but the details  
are kept secret by the police and government  
officials. It is known, however, that the plot em-  
braced the proposed assassination of the principal  
members of the government. Considerable excite-  
ment, naturally, has followed the discovery of the  
conspiracy.

## INSURGENT SUCCESSES IN CHILE.

PARIS, Feb. 17, 1891.—The *Gaulois* to-day publishes  
a despatch from Buenos Ayres which announces  
that the Chilean government troops have been de-  
feated at Coquimbo and Quillota. The same  
despatch states that the insurgent forces are  
rapidly increasing in numbers and that they are  
advancing upon the capital, Santiago de Chile.

The *Gaulois* despatch adds that only a few towns  
remain loyal to the government. The destruction  
of the railways by the insurgent forces hampers  
the movements of the government troops.

President Balmaceda is well supported in the  
capital, and is said to be hopeful of being able to  
repel the rebels.

It is feared that the effect of the rebellion will  
be disastrous to the finances and commerce of the  
country.

During the course of a battle fought at Tarapaca,  
145 miles southeast of Ilo, the mines of Tarapaca  
were set on fire and afterward were flooded in an  
attempt to extinguish the flames. The German  
miners who were employed in the mines there fled  
into the interior. Tarapaca is only ten miles from  
the mouth of a river opening into the Pacific  
Ocean, so it is inferred that the destruction of  
property at Tarapaca was the work of a landing  
party which came ashore from one of the insurgent  
war vessels.

The coal depots at Coronel have been pillaged by  
the insurgent sailors sent ashore to obtain coal for  
the rebel vessels. Coronel is twenty-five miles  
south of Concepcion.

CONFIRMED FROM LISBON.

LISBON, Feb. 17, 1891.—Mail advices to January 27  
from Chile confirm the report of the spread of the re-  
bellion over the whole of the Republic. The troops  
that had been previously loyal were going over to  
the side of the insurgents. President Balmaceda's

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION IN THE HOUSE  
OF LORDS—WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—In the House of Lords to-  
day Lord Durnley asked the government to pro-  
duce the papers relating to the Newfoundland dis-  
pute. Lord Durnley added that in view of the  
excitement caused by this matter it would be ad-  
visable to definitely inform Parliament how the  
question stands.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State of the  
Colonial Department, promised to lay the papers on  
the table within a few days, including the draft  
of the convention between Newfoundland and the  
United States. During the course of his reply Lord  
Knutsford said: "Considerable misapprehension  
has arisen in Newfoundland in regard to the  
position of the Imperial government toward the  
convention. The government has been condemned  
for breaking engagements made, but none were ever  
given. It may at some time be possible to secure for the colony  
the advantages it desires without prejudicing the  
interests of other parts of the Empire. But the im-  
perial consent to negotiate separate arrangements  
has always been subject to the well recognized  
principle that the Imperial government must see  
how far the draft of the proposed terms between a  
colony and a foreign State affects other interests of  
the British Colonial Empire. (Hear, hear!) Leave  
to negotiate does not imply Imperial sanction of  
any arrangement made."

"The Canadian government has sent the Imperial  
government a strong protest against the conven-  
tion, and after mature consideration the govern-  
ment has decided that the convention could not,  
for the present, be completed. (Hear, hear!)"

Lord Kimberly agreed with Lord Knutsford in  
the opinion that colonial treaty arrangements  
should be subject to Imperial approval, but Lord  
Kimberly claimed it was desirable to ascertain be-  
fore the colony entered into negotiations whether  
they were likely to be sanctioned. (Hear, hear!)

Lord Knutsford, replying to the last speaker,  
said that he regretted that any feeling of misun-  
derstanding should have arisen. The Newfoundland  
papers which were about to be placed upon the  
table would show whether the Imperial govern-  
ment was to blame in the matter.

Lord Denman moved the adoption of the bill  
giving women householders the right of suffrage.

Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, held that it  
would be unwise for the House of Lords to try to  
interfere with the constitution, as the House of  
Commons might retaliate.

After some further discussion Lord Denman's  
motion was rejected.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. William  
Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, in reply  
to questions on the subject said that, according to  
accounts published in American newspapers, a  
proposed scheme of reorganization of the govern-  
ment of the United States had remained in the  
hands of the United States government. Mr.  
Smith added that it would be contrary to the en-  
gagements entered into by the treaty of Washing-  
ton of 1817 for the English government to request  
the return of this sum.

## A COLONIAL ZOLLVEREIN.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Vin-  
cent moved that the government at the earliest  
opportunity invite the British colonies to a con-  
ference in London to debate the best means of  
forming a zollverein. He contended that im-  
perial federation was only to be obtained through  
commercial federation. Many of the leading  
colonial statesmen and others favored commercial  
federation.

Sir Lyon Playfair criticized the motion as cover-  
ing a protectionist movement. He argued that  
owing to the varied interests of the colonies a  
zollverein was impracticable. He quoted statistics  
showing the increase of British trade during the  
present regime. He contended that it would be most  
judicious to arrest the reaction in America against  
excessive protection induced by the McKinley law  
by imposing differential duties against America for  
the benefit of the colonies. Considering all the  
circumstances, there was no basis to justify Par-  
liament in inviting the colonies to a conference.

In conclusion he expressed a hope for an ultimate  
union of the colonies on a free trade basis.

Mr. Lowther declared that there was no real free  
trade party in America and that the whole world,  
with the exception of England, was becoming pro-  
tectionist. He said: "Unless we give our colonies  
commercial facilities we had better make up our  
minds to advocate the imperial position."

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said  
that whatever might be the fate of the motion,  
England had no desire to influence the Canadian  
elections. He sympathized with some points of  
Mr. Vincent's speech. He believed that the in-  
creasing desire for a closer union between England  
and the colonies ought to be fostered. He also  
conceded that many of the views of Adam Smith  
and John Stuart Mill had lost the authority they  
formerly exerted and that it was no longer possible  
to denounce opposing views as clap-trap. Still he  
must hold to what was sound in their views and  
he hoped that the suspicions of juring protection  
would not retard a union of the colonies.

While he granted that the country must be pre-  
pared for some fiscal changes in the interests of  
that union, he said that it was impossible for  
England to take corn. (Cheers.)

There was no likelihood, he said, that the colonies  
would consent to a conference on a free trade  
basis. There only remained differential duties,  
and he failed to see how they could be imposed.  
It seemed to him, therefore, that the conference  
would be merely an invitation to follow a "will-o'-  
the-wisp."

Mr. Vincent withdrew the motion.

## THE IRISH SITUATION.

MEETINGS OCCUR OF THE MCCARTHY AND PAR-  
NELLITE FACTIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—The Parnellite and the  
McCarthyite Members of Parliament have been  
holding meetings in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Parnell presided at a gathering of his fol-  
lowers held in committee room No. 15. There were  
about twenty members present.

Mr. Justin McCarthy occupied the chair at an as-  
sembly of his followers, which took place in the  
conference room.

The McCarthyites at their meeting were occupied  
in organizing for the impending campaign. They  
have unlimited offers of help and have received  
gratifying reports from the supposed Parnell  
strongholds.

At the meeting of Parnellites Mr. Parnell gave a  
full account of the negotiations which had taken  
place between the two branches of the Irish  
Parliamentary party. After Mr. Parnell had made  
his statement a resolution was adopted to the  
effect that at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary  
party, after having heard the statement as to the  
negotiations which have been carried on between  
Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien with the view of  
arranging a settlement of the dispute which has led  
to irregular proceedings and breach of discipline  
by a section of the party, and which may possibly  
end in secession, the party desires to record its  
gratifying approval of Mr. Parnell's course as being  
thoroughly patriotic and in accord with the senti-  
ment of the Irish race.

The resolution also stated that Mr. Parnell's  
course merited the continued confidence of the  
Irish in Mr. Parnell, as he was capable of guard-  
ing the interests and honor of the Irish nation  
and of conducting the national cause to final  
triumph.

Mr. Parnell has informed his associates that he  
has not arranged for any further meeting of his  
supporters prior to his campaign in Ireland, and  
that he does not intend to issue a manifesto, re-  
serving the expression of his views for the meet-  
ings in Ireland.

Several of Mr. McCarthy's followers are about  
to start for Ireland for the purpose of making  
speeches at different points throughout the  
country.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who with Mr. William  
O'Brien, M. P., is undergoing his term of imprison-

## JUSTICE STEPHEN RESIGNS.

HE HAS NEVER RECOVERED FROM THE WORRY  
OF THE MATRICK CASE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—Sir James Fitz-James  
Stephen, M. A., Justice of the Queen's Bench Divi-  
sion of the High Court of Justice, has resigned his  
seat on the bench. Justice Stephen is in ill health,  
his sickness being attributed to the worry and ex-  
citement which he was subjected to during the trial  
of Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the Ameri-  
can, in August, 1889, who was tried and convicted  
in Liverpool on the charge of having poisoned her  
husband, James Maybrick, by administering  
arsenic to him. Justice Stephen presided at Mrs.  
Maybrick's trial.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—The rumors circulated in  
regard to Mr. Gladstone's state of health are not  
founded on fact. Mr. Gladstone is enjoying good  
health for a man of his years. Inquiries made this  
morning at Mr. Gladstone's residence elicited the  
information that the veteran statesman had suf-  
fered in no way from the exertion imposed upon  
him by the delivery of his speech in the House of  
Commons last night on Mr. Morley's motion that  
the House adopt a vote censuring the Irish Execu-  
tive for its action in regard to the Tipperary pro-  
cessions.

## NOT "JACK THE RIPPER."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—The suspicion that Sadler,  
the man who was taken into custody on the belief  
that he was the murderer of "Carrotty Nell," the  
woman found murdered in the Whitechapel dis-  
trict on Friday last, is the assassin known as "Jack  
the Ripper" are weakening under the proof that  
he has been brought forward that Sadler, who is a  
sailor, was at sea at the time that five of the mur-  
ders attributed to "Jack the Ripper" were com-  
mitted.

Another "Jack the Ripper" scare is agitating this  
city. A woman was found dying this morning,  
with her throat cut and suffering from a star-  
wound in the chest. In spite of the popular "Jack  
the Ripper" theory the police declare that the  
woman committed suicide.

## THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1891.—The card scandal con-  
tinues to attract considerable attention in all  
quarters of society. It is known that the Prince  
of Wales is greatly irritated at the fact having leaked  
out. An intimate lady friend of the Prince of  
Wales—not Mrs. Arthur Wilson, the hostess of the  
card playing party—is said to be responsible for  
the secret being divulged. The story got abroad  
at a party where the lady referred to and Sir Wil-  
liam Gordon Cumming were present. The latter  
seems to have in some way offended this lady, who  
divulged the secret and said, among other things,  
that all the accessories of the baccarat game used  
upon the memorable occasion were the property of  
the Prince of Wales. This assertion, however, is  
not believed to be true.

## DRANK THE COMMUNION WINE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

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upon the memorable occasion were the property of  
the Prince of Wales. This assertion, however, is  
not believed to be true.

A YOUNG MAN RECOGNIZES A CORPSE AS THAT  
OF HIS FATHER, WHO THEN APPEARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 17, 1891.—The mutilated  
body of a colored man was found Saturday in a  
chicken coop on the premises of Mrs. Mary  
Spencer, on North Duke street, a fashionable part  
of the city. His head had almost been severed  
from the body by three gashes inflicted in the  
back part of the neck. The body was taken to an  
undertaker for burial.

Shortly afterward the son of Henry Roland en-  
tered, and after looking at the corpse exclaimed:  
"That is my father!" A moment later he was  
surprised to find that the man was his father.  
It was noticed that he bore a striking re-  
semblance to the deceased man. It seems, how-  
ever, that the dead man was John Roland, who  
was a railroad ticket found in his pocket, although  
he is not related to Henry Roland. It is said that  
he was a carload of horses and was robbed and  
killed.

## HOMES HERE AND HEREAFTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17, 1891.—A minister of  
the Gospel once called on a poor family and, of course,  
kneeling with him in prayer. As the story goes, the  
good woman of the house, in response to every re-  
quest for spiritual blessings, said: "Amen! And, O  
Lord, send us some potatoes!"

The story was not quoted by the Rev. D. C.  
Potter, of the Tabernacle, New York, in his paper  
on "City Evangelization," read to-day before the  
Baptist Social Union at its quarterly gathering, but  
it was strongly suggested. In effect his paper was  
a strong assertion that the poor people to be  
helped to take an interest in the Gospel of Christ,  
as applied only to a future life, when they are  
promised spiritual blessings to maintain the life that  
now is. The address was a strong appeal for practical  
Christian work.

As an illustration of what he meant the essayist  
said that on the east side of New York there were  
thousands of persons living in tenement houses, and  
unknown thousands do not know where they will get  
their next day's meal or place to sleep. He as-  
serted, he said, should be made homes for the  
people. He spoke feelingly of the homeless thou-  
sands of the city, saying that the play of the  
Old Homestead, which has had so long a run in  
New York, has in the fact of its popularity, a deep  
meaning, for it shows how it appeals to the thou-  
sands who, in one way or another, are struggling  
to live in New York. He was opposed to having  
churches in foreign languages, saying they should  
be for the foreigners into English speaking churches.

## BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 17, 1891.—It is reported that the  
Prussian Council of Ministers has decided against  
presenting Prince Bismarck.

The *Deutsches Tagblatt*, in an article on loyalty,  
appeals to Prince Bismarck to disavow connection  
with the *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

## THE FRENCH BUDGET.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 17, 1891.—M. Rouvier, Minister of  
Finance, introduced the budget for 1892 in the  
Chamber of Deputies to-day. As two of the Min-  
isters are still unable to state what retrenchments  
can be made in their departments the budget does  
not contain exact estimates. Notwithstanding its  
incompleteness M. Léon Say moved to proceed  
to the discussion of the budget forthwith. MM.  
Rouvier and de Freycinet strongly protested, how-  
ever, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 307  
to 215.

## FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17, 1891.—At Haynes, one of  
the proprietors of the dime museum known as the  
Nichols, disappeared this morning and so did  
Cyrus, a Spanish dancer, who has been killed as  
Carmencita's rival. Judging from the fact  
that Haynes left a letter for his partner,  
Austin, stating that he had eloped with the woman,  
this statement of the case is  
true. The two bodies were recovered and the  
woman, who was in the company of the dancer,  
her bill with her landlady or Austin's sister and  
drove away with her trunk in a hack. A short  
time afterward she and Haynes were seen at the  
city hall office of the Old Colony Railroad, and it  
is supposed that they fled in the direction of New  
York.

Cyrus began her engagement only yesterday,  
but she had danced at the Nichols before, and her  
acquaintance with Haynes was formed then.  
She is alleged to be a married woman in New York.  
Haynes' accounts are all straight.

## MILDEW ON THE ERMINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 17, 1891.—Miss Martha  
Rader, a beautiful young woman, of Pendleton  
county, eloped last night with Sampson Collins, a  
brilliant young lawyer. Miss Rader, under parental  
restraint had engaged herself to marry a  
certain man, but she was in progress for the wed-  
ding, when she met and became infatuated with  
Collins. Her father, suspecting her movements,  
locked her up and told her to get the license.  
In the meantime Miss Rader and Collins had com-  
municated and arranged the elopement. Collins  
left town. The young woman then fled, and meet-  
ing Collins the next day and was married. All  
the parties are well known.

## DULY WARNED BY THE MAFIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17, 1891.—A crowd of Italians  
went to the office of the Chief of Police to-night  
to ask for protection for one of their number, Jo-  
seph Gazzolo. Several months ago Gazzolo was  
notified by the proprietor of the property where he  
kept a fruit stand on Madison street that he must  
leave within a certain time. He then sold the  
stand to Willie Perilla, fraudulently representing  
to the latter that he had a year's lease. A week ago  
he received three mysterious notices written in  
red, signed "Mafia," notifying him that he had

part of the crew were lost. The Adriatic Stathatos  
was last reported as having sailed from Cardiff for  
Ancona.

Inquiries made at the Vatican show that the  
Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons on the question  
of school education in the United States will be of  
a pacific nature. His Holiness has not yet com-  
pleted the letter. He is devoting much time and  
study to the subjects which the letter will touch  
upon.

Dr. Bernheim continues in Paris his successful  
experiment of the transfusion of blood in cases of  
tuberculosis. He treated five cases on Monday by  
this new system. Dr. Bernheim intends to treat  
puerperal hemorrhage by the same method and is  
confident that it will prove successful.

The Egyptian troops yesterday occupied El Teb  
without having to engage the troops of Osman  
Digna. The dervishes retreated to Tokar, upon  
which place the Egyptian troops will advance to-  
day. The latter are now throwing up strong  
fortifications about El Teb. It is expected that  
there will be serious fighting should Osman Digna  
make a stand at Tokar.

## NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS—  
CHINESE BURNED AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1891.—A private letter  
from the Caroline Islands gives an account of  
further fighting between the natives and Spaniards,  
in which the latter were worsted. Last November  
the Spanish Governor sent an expedition con-  
sisting of three gunboats and one transport  
against the village of Metamel. The sailors and  
troops landed, and after a loss of sixty men made  
the natives retreat. The Spaniards were re-  
inforced and six days later attacked the natives.  
The latter were behind a barricade and armed  
with muskets and two small cannons. The Spaniards  
were badly repulsed, with a loss of 120 men. It is  
expected that a general uprising of the natives will  
under the leadership of the governor have despatched ships  
to Manila for troops.

The Australian papers just received state that by  
the burning of the steamer named at Wuhu two  
hundred Chinese perished.

## SAYS SHE IS EVA HAMILTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BUTTE, Feb. 17, 1891.—A flurry of excitement has  
been caused here by the advent of an exceedingly  
stylish woman from New York, who claims to be  
Eva Hamilton. She reached Butte last Sunday af-  
ternoon and registered at the leading hotel under  
the name of Carrie E. Austin.

Her first entrance to the dining room created a  
sensation, and a Chicago drummer at once fell vic-  
tim to her fascinations and the two were soon such  
warm friends that they started out together that  
night to "take in" the town. This was done in the  
most approved style, all the popular resorts being  
visited and champagne flowing freely, the woman  
looking the belle.

It was during this revel that she announced to a  
wondering crowd that she was the woman who had  
disputed the disgrace of Robert Ray Hamilton, and  
disputed papers which she said were orders from  
the court for alimony.

It is said that she also boasted of having been on  
graciously terms with the Prince of Wales, and she  
even exhibited a pair of diamond studded gloves  
which she claimed was presented to her by him.

The night's pleasure ended in the woman claim-  
ing to be robbed.

When she returned to the hotel she explained to  
the proprietor that she had left New York while un-  
der the influence of a wine party and had only  
come to town to get her wits about her. She said  
that she was not loaded with wealth. She said she  
would receive a remittance from a friend in New  
York in the morning, and she is still waiting.

She refuses to be seen, but her present "pro-  
tector" declares she is the woman she claims to  
be. She is either an impostor or is still laboring under hal-  
lucinations caused by wine.

## IDENTIFIED THE WRONG ROLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

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ever, that the dead man was John Roland, who  
was a railroad ticket found in his pocket, although  
he is not related to Henry Roland. It is said that  
he was a carload of horses and was robbed and  
killed.

THE USELESSNESS OF SPIRITUAL MANNA TO  
THOSE WHO STAY FOR BREAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17, 1891.—A minister of  
the Gospel once called on a poor family and, of course,  
kneeling with him in prayer. As the story goes, the  
good woman of the house, in response to every re-  
quest for spiritual blessings, said: "Amen! And, O  
Lord, send us some potatoes!"

The story was not quoted by the Rev. D. C.  
Potter, of the Tabernacle, New York, in his paper  
on "City Evangelization," read to-day before the  
Baptist Social Union at its quarterly gathering, but  
it was strongly suggested. In effect his paper was  
a strong assertion that the poor people to be  
helped to take an interest in the Gospel of Christ,  
as applied only to a future life, when they are  
promised spiritual blessings to maintain the life that  
now is. The address was a strong appeal for practical  
Christian work.

As an illustration of what he meant the essayist  
said that on the east side of New York there were  
thousands of persons living in tenement houses, and  
unknown thousands do not know where they will get  
their next day's meal or place to sleep. He as-  
serted, he said, should be made homes for the  
people. He spoke feelingly of the homeless thou-  
sands of the city, saying that the play of the  
Old Homestead, which has had so long a run in  
New York, has in the fact of its popularity, a deep  
meaning, for it shows how it appeals to the thou-  
sands who, in one way or another, are struggling  
to live in New York. He was opposed to having  
churches in foreign languages, saying they should  
be for the foreigners into English speaking churches.

## MANAGER AND DANCER ELOPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17, 1891.—At Haynes, one of  
the proprietors of the dime museum known as the  
Nichols, disappeared this morning and so did